

FOR COAST PATROL.

Spain Has Had Nine Steam Cutters

ALL SWIFT AND WELL ARMED

They Are To Keep a Watch for Filibustering Expeditions.

**The Citizens Sympathized with Spain
and the Rebels Sacked and**

New York, September 24.—Within a month nine American built steam cutters

The late Admiral Manuel Delgado Parejo sent Lieutenant Commander Triana to this city on special duty and the orders for

Not until they were completed did the fact of their ownership become known. The last of the nine was shipped to Cuba a few days ago. The lengths of the cut-

their speeds from eleven to fourteen miles an hour. Their average draught is four feet. Their crews, numbering from fifteen to twenty, all men from the Spanish navy.

The posts of the new vessels will be on the north coast of Cuba, between Matanzas and Santiago de Cuba. They are built espe-

inament will be of a very destructive type, including American gatling guns and Nordenfeldts. Smugglers of contraband of war will be their prey.

American cutters, in all thirty-nine cutters and floats, will add immensely to the effectiveness of the Spanish naval forces in Cuba. With these and the double lines of

outside relief will be cut off from the rebels now in the central part of eastern Cuba.

Reported Insurgent Losses.

Havana, September 24.—Reports have

commanding the government troops in the Sagua district, overtook a band of rebels on the plantation of Caridad and routed them, pursuing them. He attacked them

It is also reported from Sancti Spiritus, officially, that Lieutenant Colonel Navas

had a battle with the rebels at Olaleita on September 21st, in which four rebels were killed.

port, the British steamship Culmore, a fruit carrier which was sent there to load bananas for Philadelphia, returned to this port tonight and reported that the sailing steamer had been deposited by the

destroyed, not a home having escaped the ravages of the flames. Several of the refugees were picked up along the coast of the former town and brought to Philadel-

number were Colonel Miguel Artime, a prominent fruit exporter, with his wife and family and J. Rodriques, and several women and children, who formerly lived in comfortable circumstances at Yumuri. They

Prominent citizens of Yumuri were sympathizers with Spain in her warfare upon

that in order to render such sympathy ineffectual they would destroy the town. Hundreds of people, many from the poorer classes, were left homeless. A mountain railroad, used to carry the bananas from

ashore, was also totally destroyed. It was an elevated road and owned by J. D. Hart, and a syndicate of Philadelphia and New York fruit dealers, and cost the proprietors many thousands of dollars. They

Will Be Sent to Spain.
Havana, September 24.—Eudaldo Tamayo,

WILDE HAS FRIENDS

**Who Will Save Him from Bankruptcy.
Was Not Called to the Stand.**
London, September 24.—The examination
of Oscar Wilde in bankruptcy proceedings

et playwright and author was brought from his prison to the bankruptcy court in a cab. He was not called to the stand, however, his counsel having asked for an adjournment of the proceedings, which the

ment, counsel stated that Wilde's debts amounted to £3,581. Toward the liquidation of this sum his friends had subscribed 1,500 and the remainder would be made up so that 20 shillings on the pound would

NE DEAD—THE OTHER DYING.

Mysterious Tragedy in St. Louis

St. Louis, Mo., September 24.—A special
The Chronicle from Dallas, Tex., says
at Katie Carter, of St. Louis, was shot
and mortally wounded at 1 o'clock this

He was living, is dead with a bullet through his body. The woman was conscious and said that Willson did not do the shooting and that a third party must have committed the crime. The couple came

TREATENS TO SUE.
Candidate for Vice President **SAYS**

Chattanooga, Tenn., September 24.—(Special.)—Last week, during the Chickamauga park dedication ceremonies there was an accident on the Lookout mountain railway.

Associated Press dispatches said it happened on the Lookout incline railway. H. Clay Evans is president of the latter road, which is quite distinct from the broad gauge. He says that the error has injured the reputation of the railway.

all sup the Associated Press if it does not
make a correction as widespread as its first
statement.

REBELS WANT TO GET ARMS

**Fireworks tonight !
At the Exposition !**

According to the recent statement of
intendente, Senor Cabezas, 23,000,000
os have already been sunk in prosecu-
the war, so that only 25,000,000 of the

MANY REPUBLICANS THERE

Fireworks tonight!
At the Exposition!

saparilla has done, not only once or twice, but in thousands of cases, we can honestly say that it is the best remedy for all dis-

...ants were administered Cobb was
...e to talk. He is still alive today but it
...feared he cannot live. The coffin and
...ve clothes are held in an adjoining
...m.

ever made. We have them in every shape and every width. We ask your inspection of our new Needle Toes, the handsomest and newest design out. Only at

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

NO DATE SET FOR

the biennial convention
lanta during this week
Miss Bessie Mills

8

WITH STRONG HANDS

Colonel Hemphill and Mr. Alex Smith
Have Taken Hold of the Fair.

A LETTER FROM MR. GILMAN

President of the Jury of Awards An-
nounces His Arrangements.

HE GIVES A COMPLETE LIST OF THE JURY

The Mexican Government Will Make
an Elaborate Display—What the
Commissioner Has to Say.

The Magic City throbbed yesterday, throbbing under the touch of fresh hands, and the unfinished details of the great work will be smoothed out before another sun.

Two strong men are actively and personally pushing the work. The duties temporarily relinquished by President Collier were taken up yesterday morning by Colonel W. A. Hemphill, who will act as president, and Mr. Alex Smith, who will have the office of director general and manager until the return of Mr. Collier.

Mr. Smith's first work was to look after



IN THE MANUFACTURES
BUILDING.

the water supply on the grounds. Since the opening of the exposition, in the great rush of work the arrangement of water tanks.

Chancellor Winfield S. Chapin, late professor of engineering and dean of the Lawrence scientific school, now head of the Washington university, St. Louis, Machinery.

Professor Charles R. Cross, professor of physics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston. Electricity.

Professor Charles W. Dabney, Jr., president of the University of Tennessee. Agriculture.

Professor Louis Duncan, president of the Society of Electrical Engineers. Electricity.

G. Brown Goode, of the Smithsonian Institution, chief of the National museum. Fisheries.

Professor J. Howard Gore, of Columbia university, Washington.

Professor J. A. Holmes, of the University of North Carolina. Geology.

Dr. J. S. Hopkins, president of the Georgia School of Technology. Technical education.

Dr. Henry M. Hurd, superintendent of the Johns Hopkins hospital. Hygiene.

Morris K. Jessup, president of the American museum of natural history. New York. Museums, parks, etc.

Commander T. F. Jewell, United States navy, superintendent naval gun factory, Washington. Ordnance.

Colonel William Preston Johnson, president of Tulane university, New Orleans. Education.

Professor J. M. McBryde, Virginia college of agriculture. Agriculture.

President T. C. Mendenhall, late superintendent of the United States coast survey, president of the Worcester Technological Institute, Machinery.

Dr. Charles Mohr, expert in forestry, Mobile, Ala. Forestry.

Professor Simon Newcomb, P. R. S., United States navy, superintendent of the Naval Almanac, Instruments of precision.

Thomas Nelson Page, of Richmond, Va., the well-known author. Books.

Professor H. W. Parker, professor of music in Yale university. Music.

Gifford Pinchot, expert in forestry, Baltimore, N. C., and New York. Forestry.

James B. Randall, expert in metallurgy, Passaic, N. J. Metallurgy.

Professor Ira Remsen, professor of chemistry in Baltimore, editor of The American Chemical Journal. Chemistry.

Professor I. P. Roberts, director of the agricultural experiment station, Cornell university, Ithaca. Agriculture.

Professor Henry A. Rowland, P. R. S., professor of physics in the Johns Hopkins university. Electricity.

Professor C. S. Sargent, director of the Arnold arboretum of Harvard, author of the "North American Silva."

Professor William T. Sedgwick, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Technical education.

President T. C. Mendenhall, late superintendent of the United States coast survey, president of the Worcester Technological Institute, Machinery.

need be no delay in ascertaining what exhibits there are.

"It is proposed to organize a corps of young men of education and character as 'aides to the jurors,' whose business it will be to ascertain in advance as much as possible respecting the character of the exhibits in each department and their position in the separate buildings, and to render such assistance as they can to the jurors."

"With the small number of jurors authorized by the central authorities, it would not be possible, in the short time allowed for consideration, to enter upon careful tests of comparative excellence. The judges in each department will determine by their own methods, what exhibits are, in their opinion, worthy of the different degrees of recognition. Any endeavor to secure rigid competitive examinations would probably prove to be, in its results, unsatisfactory to all parties concerned—the exhibitors, the jurors, and the public. All that can be attempted is to pronounce honestly, considerately and promptly upon the exhibits which are in place at the appointed time and not withdrawn from such examination by request."

"The full jury list as announced this week by President Gilman is as follows: General Henry L. Abbott, United States engineers. Engineering, public works.

President C. K. Adams, lately head of Cornell university, now president of University of Wisconsin, editor in chief of Johnson's Cyclopaedia (edition of 1895). Liberal arts.

Professor W. O. Atwater, director of the Storrs agricultural station and professor in Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn. Food.

Professor Brown Ayers, professor of physics, Tulane university, New Orleans. Electricity.

Rear Admiral George E. Belknap, United States navy. Steam engines and other machinery.

John Birkinbine, civil engineer, late president of the Society of Mining Engineers. Mining.

D. H. Burnham, architect and director of works in Columbian exposition, Chicago. Architecture.

Professor N. Murray Butler, of Columbia college, editor of the "Education Review," and president of the American Educational Association. Education.

W. M. Canby, of Wilmington, Del. Forestry.

Chancellor Winfield S. Chapin, late professor of engineering and dean of the Lawrence scientific school, now head of the Washington university, St. Louis, Machinery.

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Professor Charles W. Dabney, Jr., president of the University of Tennessee. Agriculture.

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Professor J. A. Holmes, of the University of North Carolina. Geology.

Dr. J. S. Hopkins, president of the Georgia School of Technology. Technical education.

Dr. Henry M. Hurd, superintendent of the Johns Hopkins hospital. Hygiene.

Morris K. Jessup, president of the American museum of natural history. New York. Museums, parks, etc.

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RUSSIANS ROBBED.

Daring Steal Discovered in the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building.

VALUABLE EXHIBITS STOLEN

Great Excitement Among the Foreign Colony During the Day.

VALUABLE ITALIAN GOODS ALSO TAKEN

There Were No Lights in the Building. Chevalier Macchi Will Put on an Extra Force of Watchmen.

A startling discovery was made yesterday morning in the manufactures and liberal arts hall when the European exhibitors arrived at their booths, and all day the foreigners were in a turmoil of excitement over the big steal which had been made during the night.

A burglar of the smoothest variety who

the burglar made his way to the Russian department. The goods were locked in a strong imported show case with a lock impregnable and heavy holding it. But it was not this lock that bothered the burglar. He fitted his jimmy between the panels and prized them apart. A fine piece of Russian ware valued at \$300 was secured. The rest of the exhibit was left untouched.

Crossing the aisle the burglar got his hands into the Italian goods and made way with a set of spoons and gold pins finished in Venetian mosaic style. These were of great value.

When the discovery was made yesterday morning the excitement among the foreigners was great and a continuous jabbering was kept up all day.

Mr. Macchi has secured an extra force of watchmen and Mr. E. P. Chamberlin has also looked after the increase of force. It is said that the lights will be arranged for the manufacture hall tonight.

An Outside View.

Washington Correspondent, New York Recorder.

When Grover touched the button that set the Atlanta exposition a-going Wednesday, I wondered if any memories came to him, for there are recollections of Atlanta which may not be altogether agreeable to the sage of Gray Gables, although to other people it is likely to seem one of the most delightful spots in the world.

The visit that Grover will make to the

exposition next month will not be his first to the Georgia metropolis. He was there during his first term, and his experiences there were of so unfortunate a character that whenever the natives lack a descriptive adjective for anything especially disagreeable, they save trouble by calling it "Cleveland."

When it rains floods on any public occasion they dub it "Cleveland weather," when the governor's carriage got stalled in the mud during a parade, they styled it "Cleveland luck," and whenever there is an unfortunate break of any kind at a semi-official social function, they describe it as "Cleveland."

That is because it poured steadily all through the president's first visit; because his turnout was stalled in the road, while they were taking him out to see one of their swell country places, necessitating the transfer of the chief executive to a rickety carriage; and because at the big reception which was arranged for the president and Mrs. Cleveland, a question of precedence arose in going out to dinner that threatened for a while to upset everything.

The Atlanta people, however, aren't of the kind to let that sort of thing worry them now, and however superstitious Grover may be about it, I can assure him positively that, when he makes his reappearance there in October, he will not be able to discover even a remote trace of previous disagreeable experiences. Even if he were a professional looker, he could bring back no word to the exposition or to any feature of it, for every conceivable misfortune has been foreseen and provided against by the wonderful men who have taken the thing in charge. A combination that can rush through an enterprise as ambitious as this, with the husband and wife and right in the midst of them, need have little anxiety about ill luck or hoodooes, Clevelandesque or other. Luck has followed them from the very conception of the exposition idea in Colonel Hemphill's brain, and Collier, Rice, Cabaniss, West, King and the rest have, one and all, been mascots of the first order.

When they were looking around rather dubiously at an exposition ground, the Piedmont park, by far the finest place anywhere in reachable distance, was voluntarily offered them as the nominal rental of it. When they got into trouble about granite for some of their buildings what should happen but the surprising discovery of a practically exhaustless granite quarry right on the grounds where the finest stones could be had for the digging. And so on. I doubt whether such a combination of luck, energy and ability ever came together in any other community no larger than Atlanta.

Atlanta is the place, you know, where they built a \$1,000,000 statehouse, and not only did it within the appropriation, but got \$33 back—turned in by the contractors. Colonel Rice, who engineered that bit of public work, is one of the directors of the exposition, and the others are of like stamp.

No, I don't believe that Grover or anybody else can prevent its being a wonderful success.

I think those Atlanta people owe part of their inspiration to Tom Reed. When they came up to congress for an appropriation a year ago, they called on the big Maine man with a little hesitancy, and if the support of the republican leader hadn't been absolutely essential to them, it is probable that they would have given him a wide berth. Reed heard what they had to say, and then, looking down on them paternally, he said:

"Gentlemen, you've been coming up here for twenty years looking after your rights. I'm glad to see you here at last looking after your interests. You may count on me."

That remark of Reed is current in Atlanta now. It has helped to keep them up to their possibilities. It is at the bottom of the invitation which was given to Reed to deliver the oration at the opening of the exposition. The republican leader hadn't been the idols of that southern democratic community.

Vignaux's restaurant open all night.

Fireworks tonight! At the Exposition!

From the glare of the arc lights outside

maintained until late at night to do his work. Owing to some delay there have been no lights in the manufactures hall since the opening of the exposition. This has caused the foreigners alarm and they previous to the steal made various complaints to Mr. Macchi.

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FOR \$2.00

The Constitution may be had for the balance of the year at the following rates:

DURING THE COMING THREE MONTHS the eyes of the people of the United States will be upon Atlanta, because of the great exposition. Visitors of note will be here from all sections, making Atlanta, for the time being, the news center of the union.

THE NEW CONGRESS will assemble during the same period, giving character to the presidential contest of 1896. In the deliberations of that body every citizen will be interested, for its decisions will make either war or peace for the people.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE will meet in October, the session, in which all the great measures will be pushed to final action. Those who wish to keep track of state legislation, and those who will have the taxes to pay will be fully informed through The Constitution about what is going on.

THE FALL ELECTIONS in Kentucky and other states will mark the battle between the people and the bondholders. In the varying fortunes of this contest there is the greatest interest. Making good use of their time. Application for rates and terms will be promptly answered.

THE STRUGGLE FOR CUBAN INDEPENDENCE will take definite shape at the middle of October. It is likely that the United States will recognize the belligerent rights of the revolutionists. The constitution's news of the struggle of Americans to gain freedom from European rule.

TWO DOLLARS

Send this week to The Constitution will get the paper to cover the time which all these important events are transpiring. Send in your order at once.

Atlanta Hotel Keepers.

And those who desire taking boarders during the exposition should keep The Constitution for sale to their guests.

It will be impossible to do without it, as every morning it will give a full directory of what is to take place during the coming day, thus aiding travelers in making good use of their time. Application for rates and terms will be promptly answered.

Strangers Visiting the City.
 By paying 6 cents a month can have The Constitution delivered to them every morning.

No one can do without The Constitution during the next four months.

FOR FIVE CENTS
 You can get a full and complete history of the origin and development of the Cotton States and International exposition.

The Constitution of Sunday, September 15th, containing forty-eight pages, gives a full history, profusely illustrated.

A picture of the main buildings and old scenes.

The papers will be wrapped and sent prepaid to any address for 5 cents.

Another Five Cents
 Will get The Constitution of September 15th, containing full proceedings of the opening exercises of the Cotton States and International exposition.

12 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., September 25, 1895.

No Time for Contention.

At a meeting of the ministers last Monday it was decided, so local newspaper reports say, to oppose everything at the exposition that is not up to the highest standards of strict Puritanism.

Just how the proposed war is to be waged we do not know, but it could easily take the shape of a most serious obstacle to the success of the exposition.

There have been many obstacles to contend with. The great exposition has been placed on the grounds in the midst of the greatest financial depression the country has ever seen. It was begun in a panic, and has been carried out and completed in spite of the conditions that accompany a panic—the collapse of great firms; the flight into bankruptcy of solid houses; the disappearance of credit; the loss of confidence everywhere and in every shape.

It was in the midst of these conditions that the exposition was projected. The affair seemed to lack all hope of success. The times were out of joint; money was hard to get—in fact, was not to be got at all; and yet, in the face of these conditions the men who have made Atlanta what it is, and who propose to make it what it shall be, entered into a great conspiracy—conspiracy is the word—to build an exposition here that would be second only to the great Columbian show at Chicago, at which all the wealth and capital of a great city were combined to produce effects never before seen in this country.

This conspiracy was entered on by the city of Atlanta. In this effort there have been enlisted all the forces that have made Atlanta a city—all the energies that have been enlisted and stored up with an exhibition more complete and symmetrical than that at Chicago. The nations south of us have entered into friendly competition, and it may be truly said that we have here all that is worthy of attention in Atlanta, with a

more compact arrangement and a more severe selection.

So far so good. At every step the men who have charge of the exposition have met with unlooked for obstacles and unexpected opposition. So far as this section is concerned they have had to build without precedent. They have had to meet the wild complaints of croakers; they have had to satisfy the whims and fancies of a public that is ever more exacting than when it had to pay 50 cents for what could not otherwise be seen except at the expense of a journey around the world.

And now we are told that the ministers are to interpose another obstacle in the way of the men who have built the great exposition. We are told that they propose to fight whatever is attractive to the multitude. But before the fight begins there should be a few plain words spoken. The fewer the better—the simpler the plainer. We hasten to say then that the directors of the exposition—the men who have given the whole affair its scope and direction—the men who have passed on all the concessions (as they are called)—are not only the most prominent business men of Atlanta, but belong pre-eminently to the Christian side of the community. They are men whose standing cannot be successfully impeached. They are church members and church goers; and yet they have seen that a great exposition, appealing to the patronage of all the world cannot be run along the lines that have made the blue laws of New England odious to the Christian civilization of the rest of the country.

The ministers who, reports say, are preparing to attack the conduct of the exposition cannot proceed an inch without assailing the motives and purposes of some of the most thoroughgoing Christian gentlemen that live in Atlanta. A little too much enthusiasm here and not enough yonder shows truly that wisdom is justified of her children. But who are the children of wisdom? We do not pretend to occupy the judgment seat. But we do suggest that it is in the last place for any part of the citizens of Atlanta to throw obstacles in the way of the exposition's success, and we do not believe that the Atlanta ministers contemplate doing anything of the kind. Both Philadelphia and Chicago managed to do fairly well, to the least of it, with their great expositions and there is nothing about the Atlanta exposition that is out of the line of precedent established by both of these great undertakings.

Let us all pull together for the success of the exposition, and let there be no interposition of contentious objection. This is not the time for it!

"But, Boys, We Can't Get It."

Some time after Colonel L. F. Livingston made the statement that Secretary Smith said, at Cordele that he was "in favor of free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1 today, but he couldn't get it," the secretary came out with a point blank denial of the utterance credited to him.

This drew out a card signed by nineteen leading lawyers, bankers, officials, merchants and other citizens of Cordele in which Colonel Livingston's charge was sustained. Speaking of Secretary Smith's 16 to 1 break the card says:

This was said by him at the close of his speech, after having made a lengthy argument in favor of the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 today, but he couldn't get it," the secretary came out with a point blank denial of the utterance credited to him.

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at the close of his speech to those around him.

If the secretary is satisfied with the present status of the matter others ought to be. The weight of testimony is that he said at Cordele: "I am in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1 today, but, boys, we can't get it."

Spain's Unfriendliness.

Minister Taylor notified our government that Spain refuses to permit the American consular officers to resume their work at Ponce in the Caroline Islands.

The New York Sun says of this unjustifiable ruling:

Had our missionaries been intruders in that group, whose appearance was promptly met by refusals to let them enter, the case would be different in that they have been teaching in the Carolines for more than forty years, and Spain's genuine and practical occupation of them, at least under an undisputed and adjudicated title, is limited to fewer than ten. In ousting the mission at Ponce, or so conducting that the missionaries feel, the Spaniards are driving out older occupants than themselves, and in refusing to let them go back they interfere with what might also be regarded as vested rights.

It is plain enough that Spain has a grudge against us, and we need not be too particular about showing our sympathy for Cuba. Spain is a bad neighbor, and we have borne with her arrogance too long.

Prosperous with Silver Bonds.

The Chicago Inter Ocean calls attention to the following recent dispatch from the city of Mexico:

For the present the banks here have more European exchange to offer than the market can absorb. This is due to the gratifying and constant demand for the new silver 5 per cent bonds in the principal transatlantic money markets.

While our next door neighbor is happy and prosperous with the free and unlimited coinage of silver and with an issue of silver bonds, what are we doing? The Inter Ocean says:

The issuing of bonds calling specifically for gold is not similar to this country. It is being done by states, counties, cities and all sorts and combinations of long-time borrowers. Even farm mortgages are made payable in gold. It is purely a matter of business, which concerns only the borrower and the lender. When, however, it was proposed to make the United States bonds payable in gold, instead of coin, a protest was entered, and very properly, too. The government of the United States alone has the power of making money, and it is not for the government to issue bonds payable in gold, which would be a great embarrassment to the maintenance of bimetallicism, and, perhaps, render it impracticable to carry out a monetary revolution. Congress was wiser here than the president.

The Mexicans have not been so weak as to follow the example of a foreign power over the sea. They have escaped England's financial domination. At no time in the history of the country has Mexico enjoyed such general prosperity. Home manufactures are increasing and wealth is accumulating. Within the past ten years the deposits of the banks of the City of Mexico have increased from \$7,000,000 to over \$35,000,000. This object lesson is plain enough for even the wayfaring man.

This Country and Cuba.

The enthusiasm of the people at Wilmington, Del., over the action of the city in releasing the alleged Cuban filibuster represents the American sentiment everywhere.

There is and always has been in this country a strong sentiment in favor of Cuba. As far back as 1823 Secretary Adams wrote that Cuba had an importance in the sun of our national interests "little inferior to that which binds the different members of the union together." He said:

It is scarcely possible to resist the conviction that the annexation of Cuba to our federal republic will be indispensable to the continuance and integrity of the union itself. It is obvious, however, that for this event we are not prepared.

Thomas Jefferson, President John Quincy Adams, Secretary Van Buren, Secretary Webster, Secretary Mary, President Fillmore, President Buchanan, President Polk and President Grant all favored the annexation or the independence of Cuba.

The question is above and beyond party, and it has long been a recognized fact that it is the American policy to encourage and aid the plucky little island in every reasonable way.

What the administration will do it is impossible to predict, but its organ in this city sounds a discordant note and opposes the recognition of Cuban belligerency at present. Doubtless this is due to feverish anxiety to anticipate what is believed to be the probable action of the administration. It certainly is not undertaking to speak for any considerable number of its readers.

The American people will stand by their past record and do what they can for the Cubans. Ours was the first government to recognize the Greek when they rebelled against the Turks. In other instances where the government failed to act the people went right ahead and aided those who were struggling for liberty.

The Cubans have a cause as righteous as ours was in 1776. They deserve our aid as much as we then deserved the recognition and aid of France. This is the way our people view the situation.

The Hot Spell.

While we are complaining of warm weather in the south it should be remembered that it is still hotter in the east. While the heat is not enjoyable down here it is at least endurable. But in New York city it gave countenance to and excuse for a thousand and one freaks that would never be thought of elsewhere.

We have a few in mind. A prominent society gentleman was so warm the other day that he turned a back somersault out a window fourteen stories high. Those who picked him up wanted to send for a doctor, but he would have none of it. The fall and the shock thereof had revived him and he was feeling too comfortable to be trifled with.

What he wanted was not a doctor but a dentist. He had struck an iron railing in falling and knocked out a front tooth. The dentist came, fixed the tooth man up and it is to be hoped that he is feeling better now.

Another little incident—to select one out of many hundred—with which the

New York papers are daily filled—was the appearance of a popular young lady on the street in a bathing suit and an opera dress. The fatherly policeman who arrested her tied his coat around her bathing suit and then called for the loan of a shawl. This was forthcoming, and then the little procession, panting and fanning itself, marched to the nearest police station.

The trial there was the most peculiar in the annals of North American jurisprudence. The justice asked the young lady what she meant by appearing in a bathing suit on one end and an opera suit on the other. The young lady responded by asking the magistrate if he didn't feel weary in his lower limbs when the mercury was kissing the 100 mark.

At this the learned judge heaved a summer sigh and told the young society lady that if she would pay him \$10 down she could go home and cool off. There was considerable noise of dispute, but the young society lady finally said she would pay the \$10 and go home if some kind friend would lend her a fan. The court passed this fan over, and the young lady went home as quietly as if the weather had been cool.

The account in the New York newspapers passed at this point, but it would be interesting to know what became of the judge and whether he is still alive.

Concerning the Dialect Craze.

A literary man of some reputation remarked the other day that he had some difficulty in disposing of manuscripts written in good English, but he found it easy to sell dialect stories and sketches.

The dialect craze has been running a long time and, so far from abating, it seems to be now at its height. Newspaper men who ought to know better yield to this popular fad and drop into pigeon English upon the slightest provocation. Last week The Cincinnati Tribune praised Mr. Stanton's exposition ode, but suggested that "it would have succeeded better if it had been written in the Georgia vernacular."

This suggestion was apparently made in sober earnest, and it shows to what ridiculous and idiotic extremes a dialect man can go. The whole business is assuming a serious aspect. If dialect writing is to be the greatest achievement of a literary man, are we not making a mistake in sending our bright youngsters to college? Why should they waste time on higher education and the great models of literature? Such studies cannot fail to have a tendency to impair a man's ability to write dialect, because many students have not sufficient strength of mind to resist the seductive temptations of the masters of English style. Some of them will yield, and they will leave college with the ability to write like Macaulay and the certainty of having their work rejected by the magazines.

We must recognize the present trend of literature and get in touch with it. If parents see that their children have literary talent they should put them between the cotton rows or send them to the Tennessee mountains, where they can master the choicest negro dialect or the grotesque lingo of the moonshiners. Don't let them tarry long in the public schools, and keep them away from college. It is impossible for a boy to tamper with either without forgetting his dialect and falling into the back-number ways of the silly old fogies who have the bad taste to prefer the style of the English classics to the rugged jargon of the new school of writers.

These reflections will be suggested to every thoughtful mind, if dialect is to retain its present high place in public favor. But perhaps the pendulum will swing backward soon.

After awhile you'll be calling for your omelet.

The September sun seems to be all smiles. Every time he grins the thermometer goes up the stadiometer.

It is said in Ohio that John Sherman has put sails on his red barn, being under the impression that she is a highland yacht.

How much gold will go out with Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt? Perhaps the Lizzard Friars can tell us.

Did the cool wave shoot the chute?

Yesterday's cold wave was hotter than the hot one.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The memoirs of General James Longstreet, which the Messrs. Lippincott will bear the title, "From Manassas to Appomattox." The work will be in one volume octavo and will be sold only by subscription. Lengthy and full of interest, it is an intimate and important, and, as his memoirs contain much new material, it is expected that they will shed interesting and valuable light on certain features of the war.

Rev. Gam Sing Quah, a Chinaman, lectured in a Memphis church Sunday night. The report of his lecture says: "He remarked that he had seen horses hanging over the doors of fine residences in this country. He had also seen men carrying rabbit feet in their pockets, and had seen many other foolish customs practiced here. The speaker related an incident that occurred near the college which he attended in which his room mate, who is an American, played a part. He, with his room mate, was driving near Lebanon when a rabid dog crossed the road in front of them. The American stopped the horse, walked around the buggy three times, drew a cross mark on one of the wheels of the buggy, and then sat upon the mark. The speaker was always impartial in his comparisons, and these great United States did not show up to any great advantage in many of them."

Mrs. Mary Walters, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, a famous singer, has permanently lost her voice. She swallowed a hornet while eating a pear the other day. Singers should not mix horns with fruit. Either will do by itself, but the mixture is bad for the voice.

Says The Chicago Tribune: "A sister of prominent Cleveland, living near Wooster, N. Y., has informed a reporter that her brother will not accept a third term, and that 'he is opposed to the third term, and for a second term it was when she saw him last, and he may have changed his mind since then.' At the time of his first election in 1884 he said he was opposed to the second term idea. But he modified his views in the course of time, and in 1888, to his great disappointment, it is safe to assume that if Mr. Cleveland had seen a third term he would take it joyfully, and if he thinks he can get it if nominated, he will not refuse a nomination."

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

A Song in Absence.

Sweet Lads of my love—through all the changes
 Of time, and tide, and art—
 Where'er my fancy through this wide world ranges,
 Those dwellers near my heart!

For I see—despite the billows roaring
 Along shores of peace and state,
 The moonlight in a golden fold adorning
 My sweetheart at the gate!

What are the splendors of a princely palace—
 What airy dreams of bliss
 To the remembrance of the face of Alice—
 Her gold curls and her kiss?

So, Lads, of my love, though seas are meeting
 Between all time and space,
 Remember that one tender heart is beating
 For thy dear lips—thy face!

An epidemic of dague is reported in August and between 1,000 and 2,000 citizens are said to be down with it. But there is no trace of dague in the editorial pages, and news columns presided over by Ed Hook and Charley Bayne. These two able journalists are proof against such small attacks as epidemics and hot waves.

An Excellent Poem.

The really excellent ode of Margherita Arlino Hamn, read at the opening of the women's congress of the Cotton States and International Exposition, is as follows and is given in full herewith:

O southern land we love so well,
 Of snowy cotton, corn and cane,
 Where nature in her kindest spell
 Brought Eden into earth again;
 Fair south, of every joy possessed
 That girl as quick as lightning the world calls
 Into the Appalachian range.

To where the Mississippi falls
 A rest upon the Gulf's warm breast.
 Behold, O land of palm and pine,
 A host of heroes and a host of kings
 Ring out the bells! Four forth the wail:
 From Prairie View and Wrensboro, Va.,
 Have come with homages to thy shrine.

Not Charlemagne in all his power
 Nor e'en the proud Abassides
 Ever saw in victory's glad hour
 Such wondrous triumphs as these.

Theirs came from castle-bell and hall,
 From trembling throne and craven court,
 From dynasties about to fall,
 From starving towns and blazing fort.

But thine, they come by rail and sea,
 From many a distant land and loom;
 From orange grove and hushing bee;
 From sanctum and composing room;
 From Prairie View and Wrensboro, Va.,
 From magazine, exchange and mart;
 From bank and store, and stall and store,
 And all studios of art.

They come, the lords of steel and steam,
 The princes of the printing press,
 The monarchs of the electric beam,
 The kings who make the world progress.

Far as the eye can reach
 They come, the proud ambassadors of thought—
 No trumpet sounds nor noisy drum
 To tell the world they have wrought.

And in the sunny southern sky
 A greater glory than of old—
 Committees from eternity
 And volunteers from long dead years:
 The stalwart crew of olden days:
 The stout captains of primeval war,
 The armaments of olden days.

The Jesuit father in his state,
 Grave Puritan and Cavalier,
 The heroes, men of state,
 The learned, prudent, engineers,
 Explorers, soldiers, engineers,
 The dead who died to make us great!

Lo! here are Marion and his men,
 Pickett and Sumter, Simms and Gates,
 And volunteers from long dead years:
 The stalwart crew of olden days:
 The stout captains of primeval war,
 The armaments of olden days.

They march together, blue and gray,
 And their faces gleam today
 The future of the South is in their eyes,
 Their children in their merriest glee.

O sisters of the south, the past
 Into the land of shade has flown,
 But here towards us bearing fast
 The future of the South is in their eyes,
 A future you may make your own.

'Tis yours if you but carry on
 The work which you appear to do;
 'Tis yours if you but carry on
 The work which you appear to do;
 'Tis yours if you but carry on
 The work which you appear to do;

This wondrous fabric you have raised
 Of science, industry and art
 Is naught to what the world adored
 The spirit of the South is in their eyes,
 Of your broad lands in beauty phased.

Keep on, brave daughters of our race,
 The royal labor started here—
 A labor which will grow old
 Into a higher atmosphere—
 Keep on! Love's labor never grows old
 And ne'er or never will decay—
 It will return a hundred fold
 In love and blessing and in worth.

COMMENTS ON THE EXPOSITION.

New Orleans Playmate: In addition to the attendance of people from the south, the fair is also pretty sure to draw a large number of visitors from the north and west. Northern capitalists have more of interest directed southward at the present time, hence it is not to be doubted that they will take advantage of the opportunity to secure the resources of the various southern states grouped together which the Atlanta exposition has brought to the attention of the world.

Postmaster Herald: Of the states of the south that border on the Atlantic ocean and the Gulf of Mexico, Georgia stands almost alone in progressing after the manner of the North. In every other respect, the Georgia legislature may all the while be passing laws that are not being enforced, but the state is peaceful, orderly, improving as does the north in its business development, and the line of the public sentiment the control. There are other southern states that are doing a great deal of good, but no one of them is doing as much as Georgia. The Georgia legislature may all the while be passing laws that are not being enforced, but the state is peaceful, orderly, improving as does the north in its business development, and the line of the public sentiment the control.

Judge Seaborn Reese, of the northern circuit,

COOL WAVE YET

Cool Wave Was Deflected by Southerly Winds.

Yesterday was very warm

Indications are now favorable and cooler weather is expected for the next few days.

Several thousand people awoke early this morning, turned over in their beds and awaited the arrival of the cold wave for which they had longed for many days.

They retired Monday night every one expecting to place a good quilt, comfort and blankets were at the foot of the bed and even the southern visitors, who are particularly subject to cold weather, were not without their wraps.

The chambermaid placed a good quilt, comfort and blankets were at the foot of the bed and even the southern visitors, who are particularly subject to cold weather, were not without their wraps.

Some people awoke yesterday morning to find the blistering sun streaming in through the windows and the perspiration on their faces.

Others awoke to find the sun streaming in through the windows and the perspiration on their faces.

The cool wave just didn't arrive—that is, it was to be said upon the subject.

The Pacific coast all right enough Sunday and Monday, but the wind from Colorado with a heavy south, but the southerly winds from the Atlantic.

The northern portion of Texas, however, part of Mississippi and the adjacent coast of the Gulf of Mexico, the full benefit of the cooling breeze, but Georgia and the states east of the Mississippi valley were in the heat just as they have been for the past ten days.

It is true that the temperature fell four degrees in Atlanta yesterday, but hardly enough to be expected. The day was cloudy to some extent and on the whole was a little more agreeable than Monday, but the long hot day for cold wave failed entirely to materialize.

Yesterday afternoon it was apparent that the weather office that the wave would not only travel rapidly in its march to the south and east, but it was an unusually heavy fall in the temperature of the Pacific coast.

The western states the people had actually suffered from the sudden fall, and the same thing was expected here, but the day was cloudy to some extent and on the whole was a little more agreeable than Monday, but the long hot day for cold wave failed entirely to materialize.

The fall in temperature traveled along the Rocky mountains, scattering the clouds and clearing the sky, but the fall in temperature was not so rapid as was expected.

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MR. JOYNER BETTER.

HIS WOUNDS WERE NOT SO SERIOUS AS AT FIRST THOUGHT.

Mr. Cunningham Gave Bond for His Appearance in the Police Court Next Monday Morning.

Mr. Howlett Joyner, who was seriously cut by Mr. John D. Cunningham at the exposition grounds Monday night, was resting well last night. He is comfortably roomed at the Grady hospital where he is receiving the best attention possible.

Mr. Joyner's injuries are not so serious as was at first thought, but he was cut badly. One of his shoulders was badly slashed and he received other painful cuts. The loss of blood before the arrival of physicians told on Mr. Joyner and he was found in a weak condition when the doctors reached his side.

Mr. Cunningham, who was brought to the city after midnight yesterday morning, was taken from custody early yesterday morning. He was released on \$100 bond for his appearance in the police court next Monday afternoon.

The difficulty between Messrs. Joyner and Cunningham seems to have been the result of a previous misunderstanding. It seems that the two gentlemen met somewhere on the grounds and some words were said which resulted in the more serious altercation later.

The charge entered against Mr. Cunningham on the city docket at police headquarters is for disorderly conduct.

RUNNING THEM OUT.

Detectives Are Ridding the City of an Army of Crooks and Thieves.

Detectives Conway and Barrett are rapidly ridding the city of a notorious gang of thieves and pickpockets which came to Atlanta with the Grand Army people last week.

The gang, who came to the city to work here during the exposition, but their scheme is being broken up. Detective Conway, the Pinkerton man, knows hundreds of the most notorious crooks of the country, and out of the several dozen who have come here he has been able to recognize the most of them.

The county detective force has done splendid work in spotting the suspicious characters who have arrived since the exposition opened. They have been much helped by the fact that the men who work in the heat just as they have been for the past ten days.

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NOW FOR MOODY.

More Than Two-Thirds of the Amount Has Been Raised.

AN ENCOURAGING MEETING

New Life and Energy Has Been Put in the Movement and the Committees Are Hard at Work.

Moody is coming. Beyond a doubt the matter has now been decided and just as soon as the contract for the tabernacle is let and a few finishing touches are given the subscription lists that have been prepared for the work will be ready to be begun and hurried on to completion.

The meeting held last night in the parlors of the Young Men's Christian Association building was decidedly the most encouraging of all previous meetings. The subscription list was reported to be steadily growing and several hundred dollars was subscribed at the meeting by those present.

There still remains to be raised nearly \$1,000 before the contract will be signed by the building committee, as it was resolved unanimously last night that the tabernacle should be ready to receive the work of the Moody movement.

The building committee was organized at the meeting and the work of the Moody movement was discussed. The committee was organized at the meeting and the work of the Moody movement was discussed.

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THE SHIPMENT.

Several Carloads of Fine California Fruit

WILL BE ON SALE TODAY

The Three Firms Who Handle it for the South Atlantic States—Some Interesting Facts.

Atlanta had plenty of the choicest California fruit today. Four carloads of the finest peaches, pears, grapes, plums and other reasonable fruit reached the city last night direct from the orchards and vineyard of southern California. This fruit is for sale to the trade at the wholesale prices of 10 South Broad street, and 11 South Broad street, and 12 South Broad street.

These three firms have perfected arrangements for receiving large shipments every day and will thus be able to supply their large and increasing trade with a selection and variety of fruit that no doubt will be the best of the kind. The shipment just received is a pretty big one, but when it is remembered that these gentlemen are among the largest and most extensive fruit dealers in the south Atlantic states it will be seen that it is not too large for them.

Having customers in nearly all the towns and cities in this territory, they handle the trade, both in this city and outside of it, in unusually heavy and all demands can be met by these parties.

It is useless to say who these commission men are. If C. S. Stouffer is in the business for years and bears a name that is well known and reliable, it is not to be wondered at that a reliable commission firm should be a reliable one. If C. S. Stouffer is in the business for years and bears a name that is well known and reliable, it is not to be wondered at that a reliable commission firm should be a reliable one.

Messrs. Dimmock & Wallace are known to the country as being in the business for years and bears a name that is well known and reliable, it is not to be wondered at that a reliable commission firm should be a reliable one.

The fruit handled by these three firms is shipped by the Georgia Fruit & Produce Co., of New Orleans, La., and is the best to be had in the celebrated Newcastle mountain fruit.

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1900--2 CALLS.

D. W. JAY BELL,

Cor. Oak and Lee Sts.

West End.

Subscribers please insert in your September list.

W. T. GENTRY,

Manager.

WM. VAL STARK, M. D.,

Hygienic Physician and Electro

Therapist, Specialist

In nervous and indigestive complaints.

Such diseases as eat with baths, massage, electricity, food, and other treatments.

Results are guaranteed. Consultation free.

Office hours 9 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 5 p. m. 151 Spring street.

MOREY Parlor Gas Burner.

95-96 Handsome, Saving, no Repairs.

For Cat. Patent, Terms, &c. write to MOREY, LAGRANGE, ILL.

The public invited to inspect our display at our office.

A. Masberg, Manager.

41 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

High class salesman wanted; liberal terms.

sun wed

BROU'S

A PERMANENT CURE

of the most distressing diseases, guaranteed in from three to six days; no other treatment required, and without the usual expense.

Apply to J. F. F. & Co., successors to Brod, pharmacien, Paris. At all druggists.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM

Clears the scalp, cures itching, dandruff, and promotes a luxuriant growth of the hair.

Apply to J. F. F. & Co., successors to Brod, pharmacien, Paris. At all druggists.

CONSUMPTIVE

The Parker's Lung Cure. Restores the weak lungs, cures consumption, phthisis, etc.

Apply to J. F. F. & Co., successors to Brod, pharmacien, Paris. At all druggists.

Fireworks tonight!

At the Exposition!

LOST.

LOST-A baker's due bill book; of no importance. Please return to G. C. Rapp, 180 Whitehall street.

LODGING.

EXPOSITION exhibitors can secure lodging by week or month at 93 Peachtree, corner Eleventh; only first-class people desired.

PRIVATE FAMILY will take exposition lodgers, 270 Ashby street, West End. Address Mrs. A. M. Moseley. Terms, \$2.50 per week.

ROOMS-With or Without Board.

AT 15 HIGHLAND avenue rooms with or without board, private family, excellent conveniences. Apply in person or by letter. W. Wood, 2nd floor.

WANTED-Agents.

AGENTS WANTED to handle aluminum and other novelties; quick sellers, large profits; good men make \$5 to \$10 a day. Apply No. 12 Chamber street.

AGENTS WANTED-New wall map U. S. and world, six feet long; eleven beautiful illustrations; excellent for schools and make money fast. Send \$5 for sample or write Reid, McNally & Co., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED in every state to introduce "The Comet" camera; entirely new, profits immense. Address: Alston, Glasgow & Co., 220, LaCrosse, Wis.

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